the customary labour for the repair of the channels which the ryots were liable to contribute.

The channels had been under the control of the Public Works Department but as the officers of that department had not been able to enforce the payment of grain fees large arrears accumulated and the establishments had not received their emoluments regularly. In 1872, the Collector took charge of the channels. The Collector obtained the consent of the ryots for the commutation of the grain fees and customary labour into money payments. For further particulars the attention of the hon. Member is invited to Mr. Longley's report, dated 16th April 1872, printed on pages 476–484 of the Salem District Manual.

(*d*) The rates of cess originally levied were Rs. 2 for land irrigated directly and Re. 1 for land irrigated by baling.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) By 50 per cent in 1926, under the orders of the Government.

(*g*) A copy [a] of G.O. No. 1103, Revenue, dated 5th July 1926, is attached.

(*h*) & (*i*) The increase was made in the first instance as a temporary measure for three years. Subsequently the Government ordered that the increased rate should continue until certain conditions were fulfilled—see G.O. No. 478, Revenue, dated 18th March 1930—copy [a] attached.

(*j*) The conditions required for the restoration of the old rate have not yet been fulfilled.

Prices

Price of paddy in the Ganjam district.

* 676 *Q*.—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether paddy from the feudatory states of Orissa is sold in Ghumsur taluk in Ganjam district;

(*b*) the price at which paddy is now sold in Ghumsur taluk, in Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks in Ganjam district;

(*c*) the price of paddy on the basis of which the last settlement of land revenue was made in Ghumsur, Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks of the Ganjam district; and

(*d*) whether the Government have taken any steps to create a demand for paddy and for the sale of paddy at a higher price?

---

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 179 infra.

[23rd February 1934

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The following were the prices per imperial maund during November 1933:—

	Paddy, first sort.	Paddy, second sort.
	RS.	RS.
Russellkonda (Ghumsur) ...	1·73	1·37
Berhampur	1·79	1·58
Chatrapur	2·08	1·75

The commutation price (average of first and second sorts and average for the three stations) based on the above prices is Rs. 130 per garce.

(c) The commutation price of paddy on which the current re-settlement is actually based is Rs. 95 per garce for Ghumsur taluk and Rs. 101 per garce for Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks.

(d) The Government have not taken steps to create a further demand for paddy in the Ghumsur taluk. As regards improving prices, the attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 541.

Public Service

Choice on the part of the Telugus and Oriyas as to their continuance in the public service of this Presidency after the formation of the Orissa Province.

* 677 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have asked Telugus and Oriyas serving in the Ganjam district and Oriyas in service in other districts of this Presidency to state unconditionally and definitely whether they will continue in service in Madras or in the proposed Orissa Province;

(b) the reasons for which the above information is sought;

(c) whether the Government have definite information about the scales of pay and conditions of service (including future prospects) prevailing in the Orissa division or of any definite rules framed for the proposed Orissa Province; and

(d) whether information referred to in clause (c) is furnished to the persons in public service who are asked to state their definite choice?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In connexion with the transfer of a portion of the Madras Presidency to the new Orissa Province, the Government want to know the number of persons who may have to be provided for in this Presidency.

(c) & (d) No.